The following is the speech :

The following is the speech:

Gendram of the Jury—When the Attorney
General first rose, Ithought for a moment that he
was about to abandon the prosecution, but I was
soon undeceived. After attempting in vain to
circumscribe discussion, the Government has
been compelied by the very nature of the subject
to admit developements which present every aspect of the question anew, and in spite of its
endeavors, the question is now before us in all
its importance. Of this I do not complain.

I will proceed homediately to the accusation,
but let us first come to an understanding as to
one word. Good definitions make good discussions.
Respect for the law.—the phrase on which this
indictment is based,—what does it mean? How
far does it reach? What is its true sense ' Evidently it cannot signify the prohibition of all comment on the laws, under the pretense of respect,—
the contrary to this will not be maintained enew
by the Government.

the contrary to this will not be maintained enew

the contrary to this will not be maintained enew by the Government.

The word simply means respect for the execution of the laws—nothing else. It allows criticism, allows censure, nay severe censure,—we have examples of it every day, even in the case of the Constitution which is superior to the laws. It permits an appeal to the Legislative power for the aboution of a dangerous law; it permits the resistance to law by moral force; but it does not permit resistance by physical violence.

Let the law be executed, though it be bad, unjust, even barbarous,—denounce it before the public, denounce at before the Legislature, but let it be executed.—say that it is bad, say that it is unjust, say that it is barbarous, but let it be executed. Criticism it allows, but not rebellion. This is the true sense, the only sense of the phrase, "Respect for the law."

Otherwise, gentlemen, I beg you to consider that in the operation of chaborating the laws—an operation comprising two fuzetions, the function of the press which criticises, which counsels, which instructs, and the function of the legislator, which decides; in this grave operation, I say, the first function, crificism, would be paralyzed, and by reaction the second. The laws would cease to be criticised, and hence there would be no reason why they should ever be corrected or reformed. The Legislative Assembly would become entirely ossless, nocknown would remain hat to close the door. This, i sembly would become entirely useless; n would remain but to close the doors. I

would temain that to close the cools. This, a presume, is not what is wanted.

Having settled this point, I come to the main question. Gentlemen of the Jury, there is, in what we may call the old European Code, a law which for more than a centary all the philosophers, all the timkers, all the true states men have wished to efface from the venerable volume. of universal legislation; a faw which Beccuria declared impious and Frankin about made, and yet neither Beccuria nor Frankin was brough to trail for the assertion; a law which, pressing most heavily on that pertion of the people which most heavily on that pertian of the people which is still plunged in ignorance and wreckindness, is oftens to the democracy, but which is no less repulsive to intelligent conservatives; a law of which King Louis Philippe—whom I would mover mention lot with the respect due to old age, to misfortune and to a grave in exile—a law of which Louis Philippe said, "I have detested it all my life long," a law against which M. de Broglie has written, against which M. Guizot has written, a law of which the repeat was demanded by acclamation in the Chamber of Deputies, twenty years ago, in Oct. 1830, and which at the same date file half-savage Parliament of Otaheite expunged from its code; a law which at the same date the half-savage Parliament of Otaheite expunged from its code; a law which the Assembly of Frankfort abolished three years ago, and which the Constitution of 1818 maintained only with the most painful infection and the saddest repugnance, a law which, at the very moment that I am now speaking, lea under two projects for repeal presented to the Legislative Assembly; a law, in fine, which Tuscany wishes no longer, which Russia wishes no longer, and which it is time France should with no longer; a law before which the harman mind recoils every day with a more distressing anxiety, the law prescribing the penalty of death.

I am sorry for the Attorney-General, but I perceive it behind him.
I will avow that I have believed for more than twenty years, and have made the remark in pages which I could read to you. I have believed with M. Leon Faucher, who, in 1836, wrote in the Resse de Pears, "The scaffold no longer appears in our public places except at rare intervals, and as a spectacle which justice is ashamed to present."

I have believed I say, that the guillotine, if we must call it by its name, was beginning to do justice to itself, that it felt itself under a repreach, and was conducting accordingly. It had left the Place de Grève, in the full light of day. in the midst of public resort; it was no longe proclaimed in the streets, nor announced as spectacle. It had withdrawn its exhibitions to the most obscure quarter, the barrière St. Japars, slinking away from the light, and avoiding the presence of every one. It seemed to me that it had begun to conceal itself, and I congratulate:

Hut, gentlemen, I was deceived. M. Leon Faucher was deceived. The guillotine has recovered from this false shame. It feels that it is a social institution, to use the phrase of the day. And who knows? Perhaps it even dreams

day And who knows! Perhaps it even dreams also of its restoration.

The barriers St. Jacques is its defeat. Perhaps we shall yet see it restored to the Place-de-Greve, all high moon, with a throng of spectators, and its retinue of executioners, gen-d'urnes and public criers, under the very windows of the Hotel de Ville, from which one day, Feb. 24, they had the insolence to insult and mutilate it.

Meantime, the guillotine is redressed. It finds that our shattered social state has need to forthly itself, as it is still said, by a return to ancient traditions, and it is itself an ancient tradition. It protests against the declamatory demagogues called Beccaria, Vico, Filangieri, Montesquieu, Turgot Franklin,—called Louis Philippe, Broglie and Guizot,—and who dare to assert that a machine for enting off heads is out of place in a society which has the Gospel among its books.

It is indignant at those anarchical Utopians— the very increw of its most bloody and most dis-mal days, it wishes to be admired. It demands that you should pay it your respects, or it not, it declares itself insulted, it becomes a party to a civil action, and claims damages. It has had blood, but this is not enough; it also wishes for

fine and imprisonment.

Gentlemen of the Jury, the day when the summons for this unnameable trial was brought to my house for my son—we see strange things in these days and ought to get used to them—I will confess I was thrown into a stuper; I could not but say, "What have we come to!" By dint of encroachments on good sense, on reason, on freedom of thought, on natural right, have we been brought to this, that it is demanded of us not only to pay an outward respect—for this we freely concede—but a moral respect to those penalties which open an abyss in the conscience, which make those turn pale who think that blood is abhorrent to religion—to those penal-ties which dare to be irreparable when they know that they may be deceived—to those pen-alties which dip their finger in human blood in order to write the commandment, Thou shalt not kill to those impious penalties which make us doubt of God when they strike the innocent.
No! No! No! We have not got to this. No!
For—and since I have come here, I must confess it, Gentlemen of the Jury, and you may im-

agine what must be my emotions—the true crimmal in this affair, if there be any crimmal, is and my son, but myself,

The true criminal, I insist upon it, is myself,

The true criminal, I insist upon it, is myself, who for twenty-five years have combated every form of irreparable penalties, who have on all occasions defended the inviolability of human life.

This crime—the defending the inviolability of numan life—I have committed long before my son, far oftener than my son, and Mr. Attorney General, I denounce myself, I have committed it with every circumstance of aggravation, with recognitions with abstract, with constant premeditation, with obstinacy, with constant

repetition
Yes, I confess it, this relic of savage penalties, this old and unintelligent law of retaliation; this law of blood for blood, I have combated it all my life—all my life, Gentlemen of the Jury—and so long as there remains a breath in my bosom I will combat it with all my efforts as a writer, with all my acts and votes as a legislator, and I avow it [pointing to the Christ, which is

bosom I will combast it with air by certain writer, with all my acts and votes as a legislator, and I avow it [pointing to the Christ which is over the tribunal at the foot of the hall]—before that victim of the penalty of death who looks down on us and hears us now!

I swear it before that gibbet, where two thousard years ago, for the eternal instruction of our race, human law nailed the divine law.

What was written by my son, he wrote, I repeat it, because I inspired him with it from his infancy, because at the same time, that he is my son by blood, he is also my son in spirit, because he wishes to continue the tradition of his father. To continue the tradition of his father. This is a strange crime! I look upon its prosecution with wonder. It was reserved to the exclusive defenders of the family to present us with this novelty.

nevelty.

Gentlemen, I own that this accusation confounds me. How is it? A law may be disastrous, it may exhibit to the crowd immoral, dan-

trous, it may exhibit to the crowd immoral, dangerous, degrading, ferocious spectacles, it may tend to make the people cruel, at certain times it may have horrible effects, and the horrible effects produced by it—we have no right to speak of! This would be called wanting in respect! For this we should be responsible before the Courts, and subjected to such an amount of fine and such a term of imprisonment!

But then, let us close the Chamber, let us close the schools, progress is no longer possible, let us call ourselves Mongolia or Thibet, we are no longer a civilized nation. Yes, this would be somer done, if we were in Asia; if there was once a country which was called France, but which existed no longer, and which you have replaced by something which is no more a monarchy, I confess, but which is certainly not a Republic.

Republic.
But let us come to facts, and examine the But let us come to facts, and examine the phraseology of the indictment. Gentlemen of the Jury, in Spain, the Inquisition was the law We must speak out—the inquisition has failed of respect. In France, torture has been the law We must again speak out—torture has lained of respect. Cutting off the hand has been the law if have failed of respect for the cleaver. The had iron has be at the law; and the not iron has failed of respect. The guillotine is the law and, it is true, Gentlemen, I confess, that the guildenne has failed of respect.

failed of respect.
This right of criticising the law, Gentlemen of This right of criticising it severely, and especially the Jury—of criticising it severely, and especially the penal law, which can so easily ionseess the public morals with burbarisen—this right of criticism which is parallel with the duty of amelioration as our light in the performance of our task—this right of the author not less secred than the right of the legislator—this necessary right, thus imprescriptible right—you will acquire the acquired by your verder, you will acquire the accused.

Mr. Boss has altered his disqualitying bill for vacuus of the coates of the Assembly who

our task—the right of the author not less sared than the right of the legislator—this necessary right, this amprescriptible right—you will acquit the accused.

But the Government maintains—this is its second argument—that the criticism in the Eremened was carried too far, was too stringent. Gentlemen of the Jury, look closely at the fact which has led to this pretended crame, for which they have had the boldness to consure the editor of the Evenement.

What's a man, a convert, a wretched man, is brought from morning to one of our mither places. There he finds the scallold. He resists, he struggies, he returnes to due. He is still young, hardly twenty-nine years of age. My God! I know what you will tell me. "He is an assassin." But hear.

Two executioners seize him. He is tied hand and foot. He resists the two executioners. A frightful struggle commences. The victim certainly the resists the two executioners. A frightful struggle commences. The victim certainly the resists the two executioners. A frightful struggle commences. The victim certainly the resists the two executioners with their brows covered with swear and share—pale, pantag, terrified, frante—frantic with I know not what horible desperation—bowed down under the weight of the public reproduction which ought to limit that! to condemning the passive make savege efforts. The law must be enforced. This is the rule. The man clauss to the scanfold and begs for mercy. His clothes are torn from his back. Hood is on his naked shoulders in the late of the guides to the scanfold and begs for mercy. His clothes are torn from his back. Hood is on his naked shoulders on the hundren after this age of an any of the fact of the guides of the formal savent of this monstrous struggle, of this special complex of the fact of the guides of the formal savent of the formal savent of the fact of the guide of the passive makers are formal merchanically dependent of the late of the guide of the passive makers are formal merchanically dependent of the fact of the guide of the p again; the people, who have the premises of old humanity, and who are merciful because they know they are sovereign, the people believe that the man is spared.

the man is spared.

No. The guillotine is vanquished, but it remains up. It is kept up all day in the midst of a terrified crowd. In the evening, a conforcement of executioners is provided, the man is bound so that he is completely helpless, and at night fall he is borne to the public place, weeping, screaming, haggard, all bloody, begging for his life, calling on God, calling on his father and mother-for in the presence of death, this man had again become a child.

He is hoisted on the scaffold and his head falls. And then a groun is extorted from every co and then a grain is extended from the screence. Legal murder never before appeared in such a repulsive and abominable form. Each one felt as if he were an accomplice in the dreadful transaction. Each, one feit at the bottom of his heart as if he had seen in the full davlight of France, civilization insulted by barbarism. It was at this moment that a cry escaped from the was at this moment that a cry escaped from the breast of a young man, from his heart, from his deepest soul,—a cry of pity, a cry of anguish, a cry of borror, a cry of humanity—and this cry, you will punish! In presence of the frightful facts, which I have placed before you, you will say to the guillotine. "You are right," and you will say to pity, sacred pity, "You are wrong." Gentlemen of the Jury, it is impossible.

Step, Mr Attorney General. Isay it with no bitterness, you are not engaged in a good cause. You act in vain, you wage an unjust warfare with the spirit of civilization, with the refinement of manners, with progress. You have against you have against you also secret resistance of the human heart—you have against you all the principles under which for sixty years, France has advanced and made the world advance,—the inviolability of human life, fraternity for the ignorant classes, the doctrine of angelioration which takes the place of the docof amelioration which takes the place of the dogma of vengennee!

You have against you every thing which enlightens reason, every thing which vibrates in the soul, philosophy as well as religion,—on one side. Voltaire, on the other. Christ? You strive in vain,—that frightful service which the scaffold pretends to render to society, is, at bottom, held in horror by society! You strive in vain—the partisans of the death-penalty strive in vain and you see that we do not confound society with them,—they will not justify the old penalty of retaliation, they will not whitewash those hideous texts on the strength of which for so many ages ood has gushed from headless trunks.

blood has gushed from neadness trunks.

Gentlement, I have done.

My son, you receive to-day a distinguished honor. You have been deemed worthy to combat, perhaps to suffer for the holy cause of truth. From this day may date your entrance truth and the suffer of our times, that is into the into the true virile life of our times, that is into the struggle for the Just and the True. You may be proud that you, a simple soldier of the democratic and humanitary idea, have sat on the bench where has sat Beranger, where has sat Lamennais.

Lamennais.

Be indomitable in your convictions, and—let this be my last word—if you need a thought to strengthen you in your faith in progress, in your belief in the future in your religion for Humanity, in your execuation of the scaffold, in your horror for irrevocable and irre-parable penalties, then remember that you have sat on this bench where sat Lesurques.

STAGE DRIVERS FIGHTING FOR PASSENcons.—William V. B. Young, of the Bull's Head line of stages, was arrested yesterday morning for some

infraction of the rules for stage driving. It seems that some persons beckoned to him to get in his stage, but the driver of one of the Bowery and Grand-st. lines cut in behind, whipping his horses at the same time, and endeavored to obtain the contested passengers. After considerable squabeling. &c., an officer took Young to the Mayor's Office, where the matter will be investigated.

CANADA. Abolition of the Court of Chancery-Cleray Reserves-The Budget for 1851.

Correspondence of The Tribune. Tososto, Friday, June 27, 1851. . An assault, made upon the Court of Chancery, in the Legislative Assembly, last night, came very near being successful. Mr. Mackenzie moved for a committee, with power to report by bill for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, with the intent of vesting equity jurisdiction in the law courts. The Ministry resisted the motion, but it can intent of vesting equity jurisdiction in the law courts. The Ministry resisted the motion, but it can hardly be said that they defended the Court. In point of fact, the Court found no defender, on its own merits. All that was alleged in its favor was that but two years had elapsed since it was reconstituted, and that it had not had a fair trial under its present constitution. With three exceptions, and two of these were the Attorney and Solicitor-General, every lawyer who spoke on the subject advocated the aboution of the Court, on the ground that it is enormously expensive, and attended with ruinous delays. Proin this, however, we are not to conclude that these gentlemen of the long robe are great law reformers the fact is, they have no practice in the Court of Chancery, and consequently no interest in its continuance. The business is mostly done by a few lawyers, whose practice is exclusively commed to that Court. Consequently, the common law inwyers can affort to yield to public opinion on this question. The rot stood 30 for the motion and 34 against it. The Court is confined to Upper Canada, but the question was decided by Lower Canada votes, and that, too, in direct opposition to the prevailing settiment of the portion of the Province excinsively interested in the question. This is a serious cvil, incident to the union of two races, with different mathutions, different language and different social should be considered by the rote, against the almost unanimous wishes of those who are exclusively interested, should create occasional doubts as to the attances of the may judge of the effect of such a vote upon the country by the feeling manifested by the tot upon the colonity by the feeling manifested by the tot upon the colonity by the feeling manifested by froms evil, incident to the union of two races, with different institutions, different language and different matitutions, in one begishatore. One of the Members from Lower Canada admitted his unter ignorrance of the question. It is not surprising that Legislative decisions of this nation, carried by the representatives of a section of the Province who are in no way affected by the vote, against the almost unanimous wishes of those who are exclusively interested should create occasional doubts as to the tallity of a legislative union which admits of such announces. If we may judge of the effect of such a vote upon the country by the feeling manifested by the House on the announcement of the division, it will be anything but satisfactory. As soon as the vote has been recorded, flon. Mr. Boulton rose and congratulated Upper Canada on the decision, remarking that the vote was conclusive proof that Upper Canada was in favor of abolishing the Court of Chambery, when a dozen French Members are receasing. Order, and accompanying the call with the most violent gesticulations. The Chamber runs with distardant sounds the vote hands are receasing. Order, and accompanying the call with the most violent gesticulations. The Chamber runs with distardant sounds the vote hands are receasing. Order, and accompanying the call with the most violent gesticulations. The Chamber runs with distardant sounds, the excitances were successed as a document matter. The provides a sound one had been proposed to the transfer of printed matter or paper with the call with the most violent gesticulations. The Chamber runs with distardant sounds the proposed for the provided as a document of the ferror of the provided and the provided matter and particular to the based of the court of the ferror of the court of the division, it will be admitted by the court of the division. It was the proposed of the court of the division, it will be admitted by the court of the division to the latest of the provided to the provided to the provided to the provide

there is Line sterring proposed to be paid to Mr.
buck as agent of the Lower Canada Assemb
England \$1,000 to Mr. Mackenzie in compensations services as Director on the Weiland Canatin
There are various items amounting to
\$120,000 connected with the removal of the Se
Government, including Governor's residence
packing-boxes. To sectarian colleges of values, in Upper and Lower Canada, it is propose
yets over \$43,000. But this is no new feature of
fanancial system. It is a regular thing.

NEW RATES OF POSTAGE.

Rates of Letter Postage between the United States and Canada after the 30th June, 1851.

	For not ov	Forover 3.0 miles.	To add five to mark to a start a dd five a dd	Torover3,6
PAID	Cents	Cents.	Cents.	Cents
nce or une	fer.			
igle rate.	3	6	10:	32
not over !	oz. 6	12	20	21
not over l	12	18	30	4.5
not over	9.12	24.	40	49

WHEN PRE Weighing jour being the sin Over joz and Over 19 oz. and not over 2. 12 Over 2 oz. and not over 22. 15 WHEN UNFREFATE.

Weighing 1 ounce of under, being the single rate. 5 Over 1 oz. and not over 1 oz. 10 Over 1 oz. and not over 1 i. 15 Over 2 oz. and not over 2. 20 Over 2 oz. and not over 2. 25

RINARIS REFERENCE TO THE ABOTE TABLE.—For every stugle letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked or communicated in writing, or by by marks or signs sent by mai, the rates mentioned in this table shall be charged and for every additional half ounce or fraction of an ounce above the weight named in this table, an at intends single rate is to be charged.

tional single rate is to be charged.

Directions.—Ist. Every letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a e letter or rate.
All drop letters, or letters placed in any Poste, not for transmission, but for delivery only, be charged with postage at the rate of one cent

Each deputy postmaster, whose compensation 3d. Each deputy postmaster, whose compensation for the last preceding fiscal year ending the 3rd done did not exceed \$200, may send through the mail all letters written by komself, and receive through the mail all written communications alloressed to himself, on his greate assentes, which shall not exceed in weight one-shall an ounce free of postage. This does not authorise them to frank any letters, unless written by themselves, and on their prevate business only nor does it authorise them to receive free of postage anything but written communications addressed to themselves, and on their prevate business of the second processes of the second processes.

addressed to themselves, and on their private business. Newspaper Postage with the United States.

Newspaper rates per quarter, when sent from office $\underline{\bullet}$ of publication to bona fide subscribers :

For any distance not over 50 miss.	Over 5) and not receding 300.	Over 300 and not exceeding 1,000	Secondary 2,000	SESSIES Over 2,000 and not	Over 4,000 miles.
ly25	cts. 50 30 20 10 4	ots. 75 43 20 15	100	018	ets. 150 90 60 30
-weekly	200	135	100	140	\$200
Week/V13	39(7)	16.0	50	7.0	:99
ni-weekly10	20	20	40	50	60
weekly 15 ni-weekly 10 ekly 5	10	15	20	10.5	30
ns-monthly 2	4	7.5	10	191	15
nt-monthly 21	24	34	60 40 20 10 5	6.	15

HENARS REPERRING TO THE ABOVE TABLE.—From and after the 5th of June, for each newspaper, not exceeding three ounces in weight, the annexed rates per quarter are to be paid quarterly in advance. These rates only apply where the paper is sent from the office of publication to across and same subscripers.

DIRECTIONS REFERRING TO THE ABOVE TABLE: 1st. Weekly papers only, when sent as above stated, are to be delivered free in the county where they are published, and this although conveyed in the mail over 50 miles.

ver 50 miles. 2d. Newspapers containing not over 300 square inches are to be charged one-quarter the above rates.

3d. Publishers of newspapers are allowed to exchange free of postage one copy of each number only, and this privilege extends to papers published

only; and this privilege execution to canada.

4th. The weight of newspapers must be taken or determined when they are in a dry state.

5th. Pestmasters are not entitled to receive newspapers free of postage under the franking privilege.

6th. Payment in advance does not entitle the party paying any deduction from the above rates.

Postage on Transient Papers, Periodicals.

Pamphlets, Books, &c.
RATES OF POSTAGE upon all transient Newspapers and every other description of Printed Matter, except Newspapers and Periodicals published at interval not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to bona fide subscribers.

When sent not over 560 miles.	Over 500 and not over 1,500.	Over 1,500 and not over 2,540.	Over 2,500 and not over 3,500.	Over 3,500 miles.
Weighing I ounce or cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
under	2	3		9
Over 1 ounce and not over 2 ounces 2	4	6	2	16
over 2 ounces and not over 3 ounces 3	6	9	12	15
Over 3 ounces and not over 4 ounces	8	12	16	20
Over 1 sunces and not over 3 sunces 5	10	15	20	25
Over 5 ounces and not over 6 ounces	12	18	21	30
Over 5 ounces and not over 7 ounces.	14	21	25	35
Over 7 ounces and not over 8 ounces	16	24	31	40
Over 8 conces and not over 9 conces	16	27	36	45
Over 9 ounces and not	25	20	40	30
NOTE For each additions	el numbe	or fra	famours the ta	part of ble, but

tures thereto. Our purpose has been partly accom-plished. The City Industrial Congress has approved of the object, and recommended the Memorials for circulation. In pursuance of our purpose, we now give the form of an Act of the Legislature, which will answer as well for other States as for that of New-York, and to which we invite the attention of the

North and the which we invote the aftention of the Senators and Assemblyment.

AN ACT to make use the Incorporation of Renevolent and industrial Assembly, the course for the exploration of manness. The People of the Series West Park represented in Senate and Assembly, the case of a reliber.

SECTION I. At any time letterfler, any three or more prison, who may have formed an Assemblen, to receive all within applicants as members and give them employment when well, or the means of subsistence when sonk by the prosecution of any kind or all kinds of avisiness by Jaw allowed to be prosecuted by any one offer competent to take the acknowledgment of decay, and them the define of the Country or Countries in which the lusiness of set of Assembly and the mannes of the Directors or Trustees and the mannes of the Directors or Trustees who shall state the corporate name of said associate and the manness of the Association for the first verir and shall be the corporate name of said associate who shall manner the branches of the Constitution and be law of the Association for the first verir and shall set forth a true copy of the constitution and be always of the Association for the first verir and shall not be the fundamental constitution and laws thereof, subject to the said associate who has the manner stated in such continues and the relative to be the fundamental constitution and laws thereof, subject to the said Association pursuant to the Constitution, shall be a bedy pothic and dependent prescribed, and when the certificate whill have been nied as an account man, by the name stated in such corruption, and the said association may have a fast the said associate in law of prefusale, hading and conveying any real or personal estime and every sycers and description of property which any one below that the said the constant of the company and the said Trustees of Directors shall be severally mitigated by the said Trustees of Directors shall be severally and containing the said Trustees of Directors shall be severally and c

care a dividend when the payment thereof will render the company tracticent.

Sec. 3. The members of any association in corporated under the provisions of this Act, shall be jointly and severally individually liable for all delets that may be due for services performed for such corporation.

Sec. 4. The Constitution of every such Company shall provide for the animal election of Trustees or Directors, who shall be circums of this State, and pulle notice shall be given of the time and place of hidding such election not less than the distribution between the first shall be given of the province of the state and place of hidding such election more provinced hearest to the place where the business of the Company for the given of the first shall not take place on the dire descended for the purpose, the Company for that reason shall not be dissolved and all acts of Trustees or Directors shall be valid and binding until their successors are elected.

remean shall be de disselved and all acts of Prostocs of Brecters shall be valid and bindim entil their successors are elected.

Size 2. There shall be a Treasurer or Sub-Treasurers to every such Company, who shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be deemed sufficient and who shall receive he mosers without group receipts therefor, or otherwise acknowledging the same, and who shall pay no memory without obtaining vousiners therefor, and there shall have be abook keeper of book keepers to every such estimany, who shall keep a true account of the capital, the resources and the habitities of the Company and of the duty receipts and expenditures of the business of the Company and of the duty receipts and expenditures of the business of the Company, and of all other matters and things whatsoever to the manuscement of said business in any wise belonging, in perfect just and/or to book of account, to which books the creditors of the Company shall at all times during business below have free access.

Size 6. There shall be an Auditor or a Board of Auditors annually elected from amount the Stockholders of the Company in the same immane as the Trustees shall be elected, who shall be do not here office in the Company, and whose duty it shall be to examine the receipts, rounners, books and accounts of the Company, and to addit the same, and to publish a Report Quarterly for every three months) in some newspaper near to the place where the business of the Company is not be restricted by the oath of the Auditor, or that of the Chair-annual detected for a fleerality in the election of its officers, or in the manufactor of the Company and shall be sured and be received by the south of the Auditor, or that of the Chair-annual and the same of a majority of the Board of Auditors.

Six 1. The Company shall be dissolved only when in consequence of any electality in the electan of its officers, or the ereditors of the Company have been defrauded, provided

that if only the steckholders are defranded a majority of them shall desire a dissolution of the Company.

SEC 8. The copy of any certificate of incorporation filed in pursuance of this act, certified by the County Clerk, or his deputy, to be a true copy, and of the whole of such certificate, shall be everywhere received as legal evidence of the

cute, shall be everywhere received as legal evidence of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 9. The Association incorporated in pursuance of this act may increase or diminish their capital and their members indefinitely at pleasure in conformity to their Constitutions and By-laws. They may ensure their members in every department of industry and commerce, and in every variety of occupation which any one individual may ensure in They may also make advision of the profits of their business, or they may apply them to the increase and extension of their business. But no Association thus incurporated shall at any time give to any of its members, or shareholders, votes in proportion to the number of shares which he may own, each member or shareholder shall be entitled to but one vote.

An International Copy-Right Law Politic as

well as Just.
To the Editor of the Tribine:
Sig Your excellent article of June 17th, upon Sir Your excellent article of June 17th, upon the "Copyright Question," I read with great pleasure. That article was mainly directed to show the justice of the author's demand for protection. But the just and the politic are one. If an International Copyright law is just, it is also advantageous to all parties, and I am convinced it should be demanded on both these grounds. Permit me, therefore, to offer a few hints respecting the advantages that would accrue to all concerned from the passage of such a law. I trust the subject will be again taken up by those who can command a ready access up by those who can command a ready access

to the facts in the case.

The parties interested in the question are three in number, namely, the Author, the Publisher and the Public. It could be conclusively shown, I think, that the interests of each of these parties are decadedly on the side of protection.

think, that the interests of each of these parties are decadedly on the side of protection.

That the passage of a protective law would be advantageous to authors is, of course, perfectly obvious. Of some of this anhappy class of mortals it would double the mecome at once; of some it would even more than double it. Carlyle is more read here than in his own country, Irving is probably read more in England than here. Publish an edition of Macanlay's history in both countries at the same price, say five dollars, and I venture to say that a greater number of copies would be sold here than there. These are striking cases; but many other authors, not so conspicuous, would find their condition immensely altered for the better by the desired change. For example, the songs of General Morris are seen on every music stand in the British Empire. They are known and sung and bought wherever there is a parlor, a piano and a young lady. If the gallant General could claim but a few cents upon each copy of these songs, which, whenever they are sung, do at least a lew cents worth of good, he would from this source alone have long ago piece a made man, and need not for years past are sung, do at least a lew cents worth of good, he would from this source alone have long ago been a made man, and need not for years past have written a single immspired line.

That the publisher's interest is on the same side of the question is just as certain, if not quite as choices. The international law would make the trade loss hazardous and speculative and impart to it increased steadness and certainty. The great thing in the publishing business is to possess valuable copyrights; these are the surest and best foundations of a creat and permanent furnities, a business that shall curich tailier, son and correspond, a business that shall curich tailier, son and correspond.

I think also that the profits of publication of he increased greatly and at once. If one earlies water has been able to purchase the orive related to publishing David Copperfield and paid ten thousand dellars for the right or acreal to give Mr. Dickens ten cents on each seed, can any one doubt that the gain would have fair greater of that one house, than it ally was of all the firms together which published which published the property water in the property the Kingdom, and are seese, at two cents of United States pestage each, if they do not exceed two obnes in weight, and a contact of an attraction of a subject to a subject to a subject to an attraction of a subject to a subject to a subject as one man in demanding this law. As the publisher absorbs most of the profits of authorship, and as men are usually wide awake to their own interest. I cannot donor that ultimately the trade

But the Public, the dear Public, how does the Ent the Public, the dear Public, how does the case stand with it! That the public interest would be promoted by the desired change, is considered doubtful, even by many advocates of the proposed law. An eminent publisher has said, "As a publisher. I would support the law, it would be an advantage to me; but as a citizen I am against it." Here again, I assert that what is just is also best, and best for all parties. I am against of the public would be gamers by the convinced the public would be gamers by the change in many ways, as, for example, the following:-Indirectly, through the improved condition of the literary class, which relieved, in some measure from the necessity of incessant composition would produce better books—a great advantage, and fewer books-a greater. Our magazines, especially, protected by an international law from the overwhelming pressure of cheap reprints, would take a higher stand and one, and be more characteristic of the country. W should have fewer pictures and more matter, fewer names and more merit. In the advantage and glory of this all would share. Lightly as we may regard and inadequately as we reward we may regard and man equately as we reward
the productions of genius, it is nevertheless those
productions of which we boast, which make a
people known and honored throughout the realm
of civilization. Who cared for Sweden till Miss
Bremer revealed Sweden to the world, and invested every Swede with a certain interest and
glory. A beggar from that country would be
sure, in many circles among us, of sympathy and
assistance, by merely announcing the land of his
bigh. If the law, therefore, would improve the If the law, therefore, would improve the condition and the ability of authors, we should ultimately share in the advantage and the honor. We should gain, also, I am convinced, in the actual expenditure of money, notwithstanding some books would be dearer under the proposed system. Nothing could be more wasterful than the common mode of buying twenty-five cent reprints of English books. By the time one of these has gone the round of a family from the parlier to the garret, what, in an economical sense, is it worth. Nothing at all. If you wish to read it again you must send for a clean one. This is really an extravagant system of book. This is really an extravagant system of book-buying, for a book that is good to read is good to keep and to re-read. The tendency of the copyright law would be to change this; books would Nor let any one suppose that dear books are ne-cessarily maccessible to persons of limited in-come. In England, new books are very expenor sixpence, cost there five dollars; but every poor man in England, who wished to read the book, did so by paying less than sixpence to a circulating library, and had the additional pleas-ure of handling a handsome volume and looking upon a clear, well printed page. Beside, the great books will still be cheap. No copy-right law will raise the price of Shakspere, and a New Testament will still be procurable for ten cents I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will not let this

subject drop. A large number of your readers, doubtless, need no convincing; they are those who, when they close an entertaining or an instructing volume which has brightened the leisure hours of many successive days—which has imparted new interest and animation to the domestic circle and added competities to their stock. mestic circle and added something to their stock of knowledge, ideas and sympathies, often feel a

lively regret that they can make no return what. ver to the distant author who has conferred upon them such great and various benefits. But there are others who still need the aid of your graceful and ever welcome pen, to come to a right conclession upon the subject. Scribbler.

LINES-By MRS. E. J. BANES.

The way is open now—
No groping blindly for the light again.
No thirsting for a freer life in vain.
No wrestling till the blessing thou obtain.
Tis won at last, and thou
(Passed from this outer life
No longer struggling to surmount thy fate)
Hast gained thine entrance thro the mystic gala
Into the mysteries of that Inner State.
With solemn beauty rife!

With solemn beauty rife!

Reft of the cumbrous clay,
At thy soul's wants thou dost no longer sigh,
Asking from Earth the Eureka of the sky.
The haunting oracle needs no reply,
For all is clear as day.
Thy heart has won its rest.
Its bitter-sweet operiences are past,
Thy bread so long upon the waters cast,
Thro'days of tumine—thou hast found at list—
Found—and art greatly blessed!

New-York, June, 1851.

Bloomerism.

It is useless to cling to the skirts of the matter any longer. Our fair friends will Bloomerie themselves. They will train just as they please -will have it their own way, whether that way be long or short. They propose to inaugurate Flora as their patron saint and to carry the world under a mask of flowers. Some time this Summer we learn that there is to be a grand Floral demonstration, and while the masculine mind is confused with sweet odors and sweeter smiles the grand blow is to be struck and Flora, Bloom. er and breeches are to come in triumphant. We warn all recalcurant pantaloons betimes. For chely, meditating the portents of the time, but a wiser than we, speaks, "and to this result:"

chely, meditating the porients of the time, but a mass that a greater number of copies id be sold here than there. These are strikness: but many other authors, not so consous, would find their condition immensely ed for the hetter by the desired change. For opie, the songs of General Morris are seen on y music stand in the British Empire. They mown and sung and bought wherever there parlor, a piano and a young lady. If the galdenest copy of these songs, which, whenever they are a song that a text can be a town only of these songs, which, whenever they ang, do at least a text cents worth of good could from this source alone have long ago a made man, and need not for years past written a single numspired line hat the publisher's interest is on the same of the question is just as certain, if not quite your first publisher's interest is on the same of the question is just as certain. The thing in the publishing business is to postalize and the publishing business is to postalize and the publishing business is to postalize the field of containing the portents of the time, but is repaired. The history of the solution of the publishing business is to postalize the field of containing the portents of the time, but is necessary to the publishing business is to postalize the field of contains for obtaining the publishing business is to postalize the field of contains for obtaining the publishing business in the first published the remaining the field of contains for obtaining the field of the field of contains for obtaining th

Spinning with Complete, and all for love.

Think of Achilles the Terrible, he whose shout alone made the borses of Troy tranble in their shoes, foresceing the sorrows which that shout implied. Well, the Switt-footed himself, who slew the Horse-tanger, was conquered by the goatleness of the fair Brissis. And when she was taken from him, he stalked treful and modely by the shores of the many-sounding zea, and amopted his sait tears with the occan wave." (Unless you suppose that he had an eye to posterily, and wished to furnish young gentlemen of a classical turn with the polyphonsboot that assess as an appropriate quotation always ready, if Achilles could be tanged by Beauty, who, after him, shall resist!—"

Moses Taylor, Peter V. King, James W. Erwell, P. S. Lethrey, L. Dominaton, N. W. Merrili, John P. Nessouth, Lewis B. Loier, J. B. Jonston, Paul Spoffeet, H. H. Munsell, J. B. Dickinson, Chas C. Fatch, Valentine Kirby, Emerce Datib.

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